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Child and spousal support in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas 2009/2010

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Child and spousal support in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas 2009/2010

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Symbols

. not available for any reference period
.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p} preliminary
^{r} revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

Child and spousal support in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, 2009/2010: Highlights

- As of March 31, 2010, about 83,000 child and spousal support cases were enrolled in the maintenance enforcement programs from eight provinces and territories. Collectively, these provinces and territories represent 18% of the Canadian population.

- In almost all support cases enrolled in a maintenance enforcement program, the recipients were women and the beneficiaries were children. As of March 31, 2010, there were about 91,000 children 18 years and under involved in these cases, representing 6% of the total population 18 years and under in the eight provinces and territories.

- About 80% of total cases enrolled had an active support obligation in March 2010. Median regular monthly support payment due for all cases was approximately $300. In general, as the number of child beneficiaries increases, so too does the amount of support.

- In March 2010, almost three-quarters of cases where the recipient was owed regular support during the month received a payment. In most of these cases, the full payment was collected.

- About 83% of total payments due were collected from payors and other sources, such as garnishments and federal interceptions, in 2009/2010. For cases enrolled the entire year, the median amount collected in the fiscal year was $3,200.

- As of March 31, 2010, just over half of cases did not owe arrears or owed an amount less than two times the monthly payment due. Arrears can accrue from missed payments, either in March or in a previous month that have not been made up. Almost half of cases already owe arrears upon enrolment.

- In general, the proportion of children enrolled as well as the amounts due and collected were consistent across the 76 metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of the eight jurisdictions examined in this report. New Glasgow, Nova Scotia and Campbellton, New Brunswick were the areas with the highest proportion of children enrolled (12%). The median monthly payment due was highest for payors in Wood Buffalo, Alberta ($441 for cases involving one child beneficiary).

Child and spousal support in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, 2009/2010

By Paul Robinson and Mathieu Charron

When the relationship between parents ends, through divorce, separation, or the ending of a common-law union, or when no relationship was established between the parents, one challenge many parents face is the continued financial support of their children. Often, parents need to develop support arrangements so that the financial burden of raising their children is shared between parents and the financial impact of the relationship break-down on the children is minimized.

Support arrangements can be either voluntarily agreed to by both parents or judgment ordered through the civil court system. According to such agreements or orders, support is provided on a regular, ongoing basis by one of the parents (the payor) to the other parent (the recipient) for the benefit of the children, the recipient, or both (the beneficiaries).

Some support arrangements are registered with maintenance enforcement programs (MEPs), which provide administrative support to payors and recipients of child and spousal support and improve compliance with support payments (Statistics Canada 2002). Registration of a case in a MEP is generally determined by the parties involved in the case, unless the recipient is receiving social assistance or money is owed to the Crown. According to 2006 data, 59% of parents who recently divorced or separated (including the dissolution of common-law unions) and with a child support arrangement registered with a court, had enrolled in a MEP (General Social Survey, 2006).

Using data from the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs (SMEP), this article provides a general overview of child and spousal support cases registered with MEPs from eight reporting jurisdictions, which cover 18% of the population: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In addition, fact sheets are presented with data on each metropolitan and non-metropolitan area within the eight provinces and territories.

Text box 1
Differences between maintenance enforcement programs

The task of processing and ensuring payment of child and spousal support is essentially the same for all maintenance enforcement programs (MEP) across Canada: MEPs register cases, process payments, and monitor and enforce cases (Statistics Canada 2002). However, beyond the processing steps, each jurisdiction has developed its own maintenance enforcement policies and procedures to address local needs.

Among the jurisdictions examined in this document, three have adopted an automatic or "opt-out" registration system (Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick). In these jurisdictions, maintenance orders are automatically enrolled or filed with a maintenance enforcement program at the time of the order. To be removed from the caseload of a MEP, a recipient must request to be withdrawn from the program.

The five other jurisdictions, namely, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories, have an "opt-in" program, whereby registration is at the option of either the recipient or the payor. The only exceptions are cases where the recipient is entitled to social assistance, in which case enrolment in the MEP is mandatory.

Jurisdictions with "opt-out" registration systems tend to have more cases to administer and enforce since all new court orders are automatically enrolled. "Opt-in" jurisdictions, on the other hand, tend to have a higher proportion of cases already having arrears when they are first enrolled, or where there has been some difficulty in securing payments.

In addition, the MEPs vary in a number of other important aspects because of different local needs and policies. These differences may relate to client profile, enforcement powers in legislation, enforcement practices, enrolment process, handling and registration of payments, client responsibilities and case closure. Because of these differences, caution must be used in making comparisons between jurisdictions.

General Overview

This section focuses on recipients and beneficiaries and provides statistics by jurisdiction for cases where the recipient resides in the province or territory.[1] All statistics in this section are based on 2009/2010 data, the most up-to-date information currently available from the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Most jurisdictions have been reporting to the survey for less than five years. Over this short period of time, most findings have remained relatively stable for all jurisdictions.

Virtually all recipients are women and almost all beneficiaries are children

In the eight jurisdictions examined, about 83,000 cases were enrolled in a maintenance enforcement program (MEP) on March 31, 2010 (Table 1). The vast majority (97%) of recipients were women.[2]

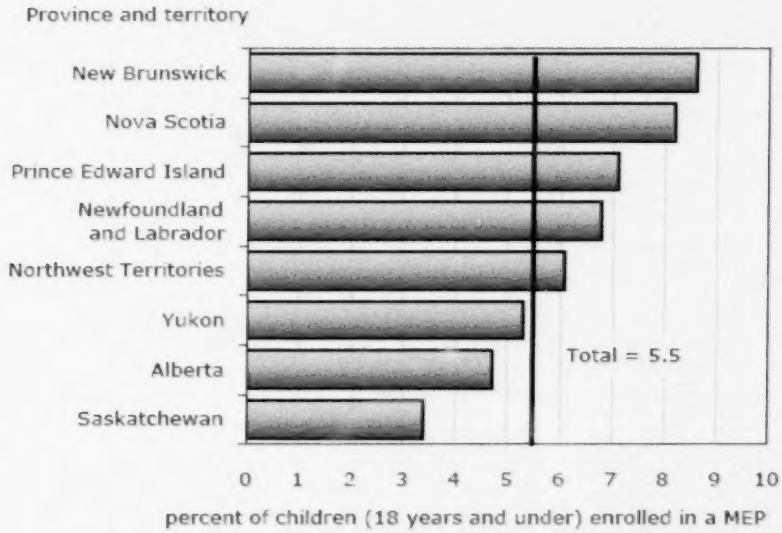
Children were the only beneficiaries in almost all the cases (93%). A spouse was the only beneficiary in another 4% of cases, while both spouse and children were the beneficiaries in 3% of cases. Among cases with child beneficiaries, almost two-thirds (64%) involved only one child, more than one quarter (28%) involved two children, and the remainder (9%) involved three or more children (Table 2).

For families on social assistance, payment received may be assigned to the provincial government to offset social assistance costs. About 14% of cases enrolled on March 31, 2010 were assigned.

About 6% of children (18 years and under) living in the eight jurisdictions were enrolled in a MEP

On March 31, 2010, about 91,000 child beneficiaries (18 years or under) or 6% of all children living in one of the eight reporting jurisdictions were enrolled in a MEP. The proportion of children enrolled ranged from 3% in Saskatchewan to 9% in New Brunswick (Chart 1). Another 22,000 child beneficiaries were over 18 years of age.

Chart 1
Proportion of children enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP), eight provinces and territories, as of March 31, 2010

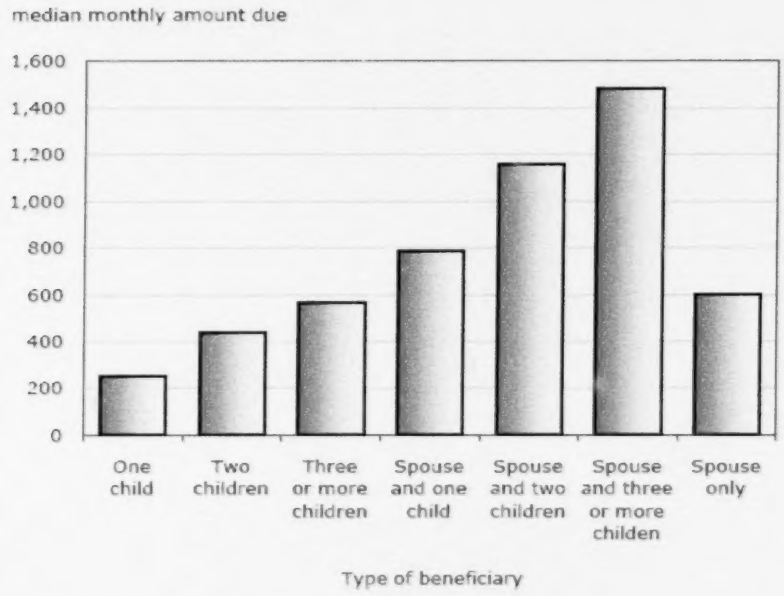


Note: Population estimates at July 1st 2009 provided by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Median monthly support payment just over $300

As of March 31, 2010, the median monthly amount of a regular child or spousal support payment among the eight jurisdictions was $305. In general, as the number of child beneficiaries increased, so too did the amount of support (Chart 2). Amounts were even higher when the case also involved a spouse beneficiary. Median monthly amounts due for cases with a single child beneficiary only were lowest in New Brunswick ($200) and highest in the Northwest Territories ($400).

Chart 2
Median amount of monthly support payments, by type of beneficiary, eight jurisdictions, as of March 31, 2010



Note: Excludes a small number of Non-ISO, ISO-out cases where the recipient is known to reside outside the jurisdiction and cases with no monthly payments due.
ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

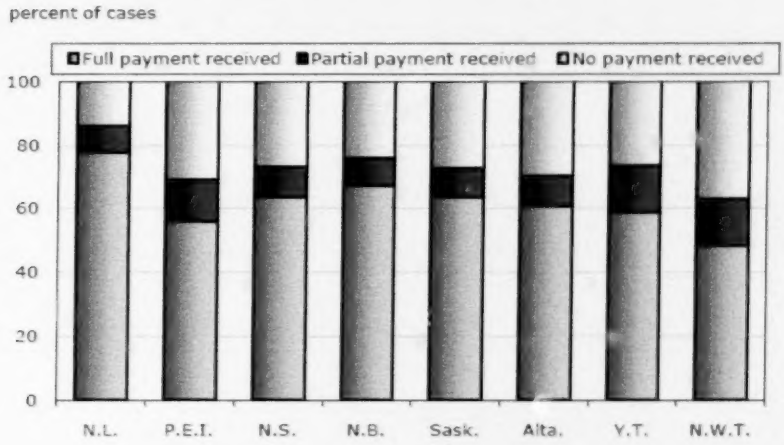
The amount of child support due is generally calculated using the Child Support Guidelines. Court orders for support made under the *Divorce Act* usually use the Federal Child Support Guidelines. Some jurisdictions also have similar provincial/territorial Child Support Guidelines for orders authorized under provincial/territorial legislation. The guidelines primarily consider the income of the payor, the number of child beneficiaries and the province or territory where the payor lives (to account for differing tax rates across jurisdictions) to determine the amount of support. Spousal support is awarded on a different basis than child support. Where children are involved, child support takes precedence. Beyond that, the question of entitlement to spousal support has to be determined before any amounts are contemplated.

Three-quarters of recipients received a payment in March 2010

In March 2010, just over 67,000 cases (or 81% of total cases enrolled) were owed regular child or spousal support payments during the month. In most cases, enforcement of support payment was the responsibility of the reporting jurisdiction. However, 13% of cases enrolled were interjurisdictional support order-out cases, where the payor lived outside the province or territory and the case was enrolled in another MEP (or child support agency of another country) for enforcement.

Of the total cases with a regular payment due in March 2010, 64% of recipients received their support in full, 10% received partial payment and the remaining 26% did not receive payment for the month. The proportion of recipients who received payment in full or in part varied by jurisdiction, from 63% of recipients in the Northwest Territories to 86% in Newfoundland and Labrador (Chart 3).

Chart 3
Support cases, by payment received, eight jurisdictions, March 2010



Note: Excludes a small number of Non-ISO, ISO-out cases where the recipient is known to reside outside the jurisdiction and cases with no monthly payments due.
ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Over the course of the fiscal year, MEPs collect not only regular payments, but also payments that go towards arrears (amounts owing from earlier missed payments). As well, other payments (such as event-driven payments, scheduled arrears payments and penalties) are charged, although in all jurisdictions the vast majority of payments due are for regular child or spousal support.[3] In 2009/2010, total payments received equalled 83% of total payments due to recipients in seven jurisdictions (information for Newfoundland and Labrador was unavailable). For cases enrolled the entire fiscal year, and with a payment due each month, annual median amount collected was $3,200.

A majority of cases had either no arrears or arrears less than two times monthly payment as of March 31, 2010

In the eight jurisdictions, as of March 31, 2010, 40% of cases with an active payment obligation did not owe arrears and another 14% owed an amount less than two times the monthly payment due. The remaining 46% had arrears more than two times the monthly payment due. Arrears accrue from missed payments that have not been made up. Also, almost half of cases (47%) enrol with arrears already owing on enrolment. Overall, the median amount owing was about $4,200.

If support payments are not forthcoming, MEPs can undertake a variety of actions to enforce current payments or arrears. There are two main categories of enforcement actions: administrative enforcement (for example, wage garnishments, motor vehicle license interventions) and court enforcement (primarily default hearings). Administrative enforcement mechanisms are derived from both provincial and federal legislation. A previous study found that in Alberta and Yukon (jurisdictions that report most of their enforcement actions to the SMEP), administrative enforcement activities were taken in about two-thirds of cases enforced by the MEP in a given year (Robinson 2009).

Fact sheets

The fact sheets below show selected child and spousal support statistics by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas within the eight reporting jurisdictions. In the past, results from the SMEP have usually been published at the provincial level. The fact sheets allow for the examination of differences and trends between the various areas within each jurisdiction.

In many instances, the beneficiaries and payors in a case live in different communities, or sometimes even different provinces or countries. Among the cases with a known address for both the payor and beneficiaries, the payor and beneficiaries lived in the same metropolitan or non-metropolitan area in just over half of the cases (53%). As a result, for each jurisdiction, information on beneficiaries and payors are presented separately.

Text box 2
Definition of metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas

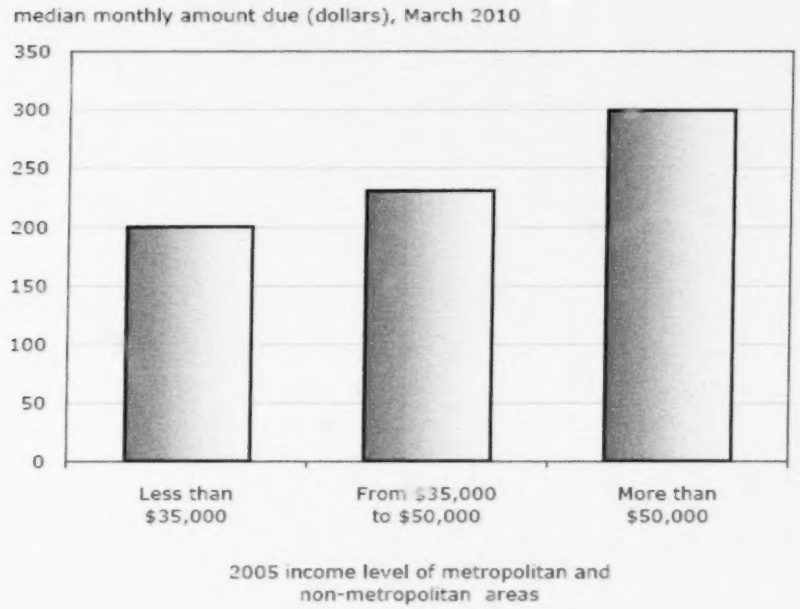
Metropolitan areas include census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA). Statistics Canada defines CMAs and CAs as areas consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A CA must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

Non-metropolitan areas consist of all areas outside of CMAs and CAs. For the purpose of this article, non-metropolitan areas have been subdivided into economic regions (ER), excluding all metropolitan areas (CMAs and CAs) within the region. For example, the Calgary ER has been divided into three areas: the Calgary CMA, the Okotoks CA and the remainder of the ER, termed "Calgary economic region (non-metropolitan parts)". For smaller jurisdictions, like Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories, census divisions (CD) were used in place of the ER, as the entire jurisdiction is considered one ER.

In total, results were compiled for 76 metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Within jurisdictions, most differences between and among metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas (CMAs, CAs and non-metropolitan areas) in the proportion of children enrolled, the amounts due and the amounts collected were generally consistent. Occasionally, for some indicators, regional patterns or differences between types of communities (CMAs, CAs and non-metropolitan areas) existed for a few provinces or territories. These patterns and differences are explored in the jurisdictional highlights.

One notable finding was that areas with higher median incomes for males, aged 35 to 54[4], tended to also have higher median regular monthly child support payments for the payor (limited to cases with a one child support beneficiary) relative to areas with lower median incomes (Chart 4).[5] For example, in areas where median incomes were greater than $50,000 (most, but not all, of these areas are in Alberta), the median regular payment due in March 2010 was $300. On the other hand, in areas where median incomes were less than $35,000, the median payment due was $200. Note that the determination of support by the Child Support Guidelines, which is used in the majority of child support cases, is based in part on the payor's income.

Chart 4
Median amount of monthly support payments, by income level of metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, selected jurisdictions, March 2010



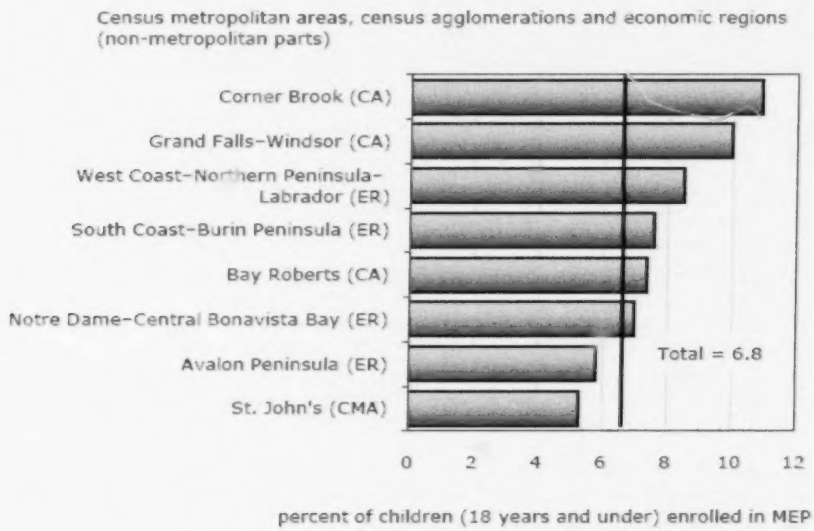
Note: Median income figures are from the 2006 Census of Population, and refer to 2005 calendar year. Figures are for males, between 35 and 54 years of age, as this group represents about 60% of all payors of child support.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010 and 2006 Census of Population.

Fact sheet: Newfoundland and Labrador

Beneficiaries

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 6,245 cases enrolled in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the recipient had a known address in the province.
- Corner Brook had the highest proportion of children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP (11%) while St. John's had the lowest (5%) (Chart 5).
- In 22% of cases outside of St. John's, the case was enforced by another jurisdiction (i.e. the payor resided outside of Newfoundland and Labrador), compared to 17% of cases where the recipient lived in St. John's.
- Fewer cases from St. John's were assigned (9%) compared to the rest of the province (14%).
- The proportion of cases where the recipient received a payment in March 2010 ranged from 82% in Grand Falls-Windsor to 89% in St. John's.

Chart 5
Proportion of children enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP), metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Newfoundland and Labrador, as of March 31, 2010



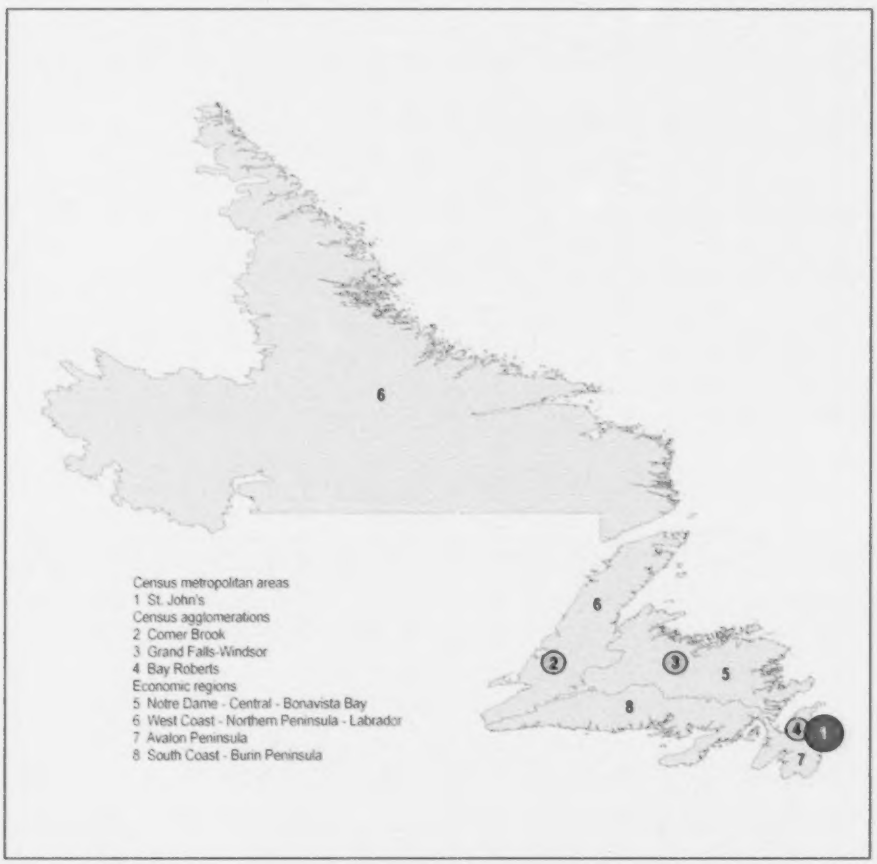
Note: Metropolitan areas consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area (CMA) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Population estimates at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Fact sheet: Newfoundland and Labrador (continued)

Payors

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 5,140 cases enrolled in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the payor had a known address in the province.
- The median regular payment due for cases involving one child was slightly higher in St. John's ($225) than in the rest of the province ($200).
- The proportion of cases where the full regular payment due was collected from the payor or other sources ranged from 75% in Bay Roberts to 85% in the South Coast-Burin Peninsula economic region (Map 1).

Map 1
Newfoundland and Labrador: Reference map, metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas



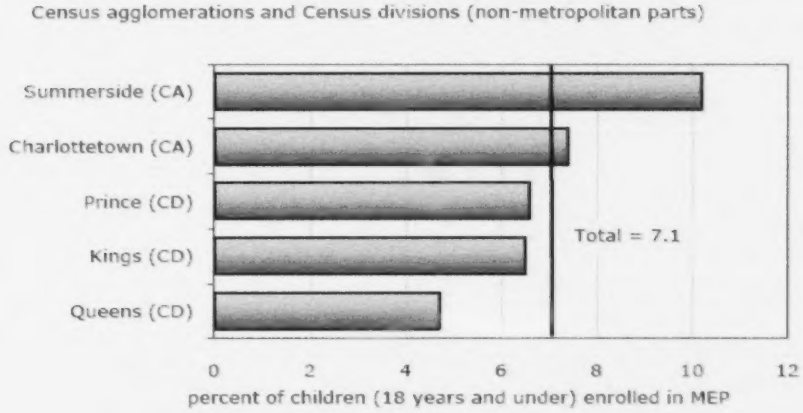
Note: Newfoundland and Labrador began reporting data to the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs from the month of March 2010. Data on collection rates for 2009/2010, which require data for each month of the fiscal year, is not available and a thematic map could not be developed.
Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census, cartographic boundary file: ger_000b06a_e.exe, gcma_000b06a_e.exe. Arc Info Edition.
Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 2011.

Fact sheet: Prince Edward Island

Beneficiaries

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 2,245 cases enrolled in Prince Edward Island, where the recipient had a known address in the province.
- Summerside had the highest proportion of children (18 years and under) enrolled in a MEP (10%) while Queens census division (non-metropolitan parts) had the lowest proportion (5%) (Chart 6).
- A higher proportion of children were enrolled in the metropolitan areas (8%) than the non-metropolitan areas (6%).
- In the Prince census division (includes all metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas), slightly more cases were assigned (16%) than elsewhere in the province (12%).
- The proportion of cases where the recipient received a payment in March 2010 ranged from 64% in Queen's census division (non-metropolitan parts) to 71% in Charlottetown and Prince census division (non-metropolitan parts).

Chart 6
Proportion of children enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP), metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Prince Edward Island as of March 31, 2010



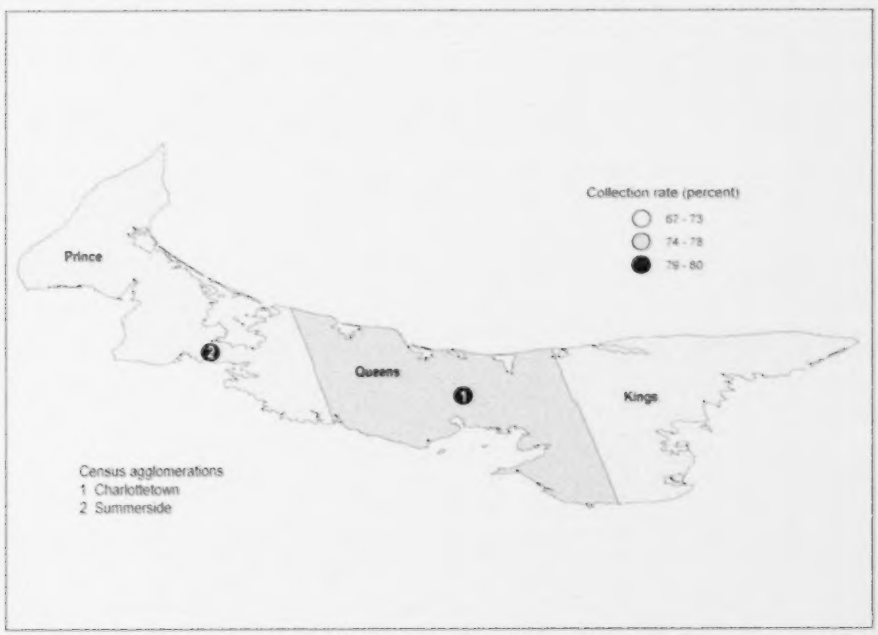
Note: Metropolitan areas consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area (CMA) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For the purpose of this article, all CDs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Population estimates at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Fact sheet: Prince Edward Island (continued)

Payors

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 1,980 cases enrolled in Prince Edward Island, where the payor had a known address in the province.
- The median regular payment due for cases involving one child was slightly higher in Queens census division (non-metropolitan parts) and Kings census division (non-metropolitan parts) ($227) than in the rest of the province ($206)
- The collection rate for all cases was 76%. Rates ranged from a low of 67% in Prince census division (non-metropolitan parts) to 80% in both Charlottetown and Summerside (Map 2).

Map 2
Prince Edward Island: Collection rates, metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas



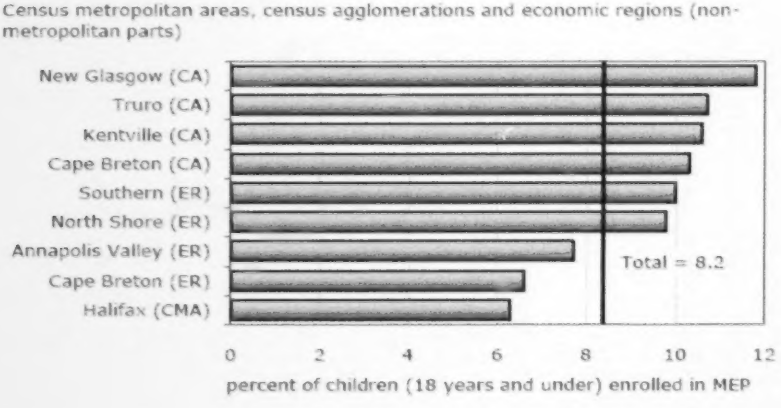
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010; 2006 Census, cartographic boundary file: ger_000b06a_e.exe, gcma_000b06a_e.exe. Arc Info Edition. Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 2011.

Fact sheet: Nova Scotia

Beneficiaries

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 14,960 cases enrolled in Nova Scotia, where the recipient had a known address in the province.
- New Glasgow had the highest proportion of children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP (12%) (Chart 7). Halifax had the lowest proportion (6%).
- Overall, the census agglomerations in Nova Scotia (Cape Breton, Truro, New Glasgow and Kentville) had a higher proportion of cases assigned (20%) than Halifax or the non-metropolitan areas (both at 15%).
- The proportion of cases where the recipient received a payment in March 2010 ranged from 71% in the North Shore economic region (non-metropolitan parts) to 76% in both Halifax and New Glasgow.

Chart 7
Proportion of children enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP), metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Nova Scotia, as of March 31, 2010



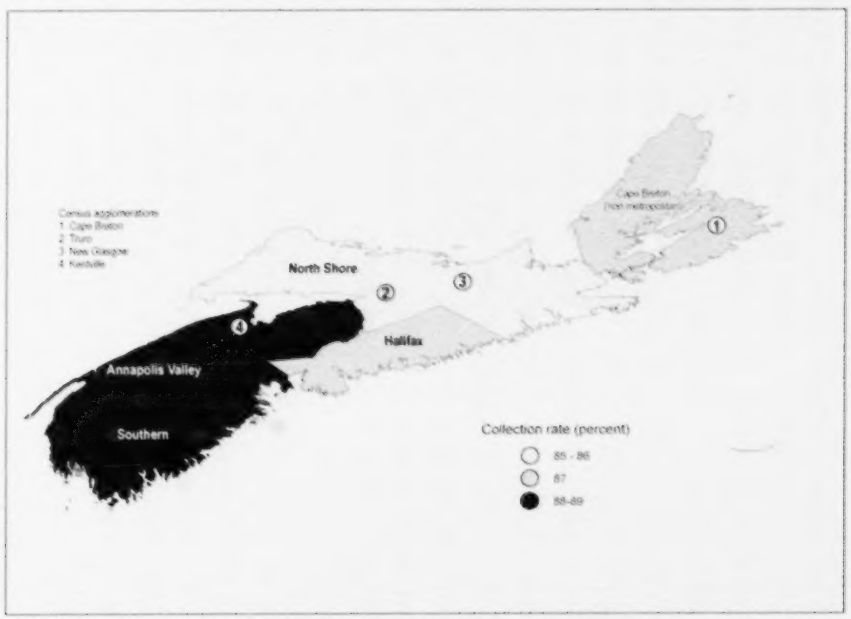
Note: Metropolitan areas consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area (CMA) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Population estimates at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Fact sheet: Nova Scotia (continued)

Payors

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 13,220 cases enrolled in Nova Scotia, where the payor had a known address in the province.
- Median regular payment due in March 2010 for one child cases was higher in Halifax ($239) than the rest of the province ($200).
- Collection rates varied little between communities. The collection rate for all areas was 87%. Annapolis Valley economic region (non-metropolitan parts) had the highest rate (89%) (Map 3). The collection rate in Halifax was the provincial average (87%).
- In 2009/2010, the median amount collected from payors and other sources over the fiscal year was $2,996. The Cape Breton economic region (non-metropolitan parts) had the highest median amount ($3,552), followed by Halifax ($3,331).

Map 3
Nova Scotia: Collection rates, metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas



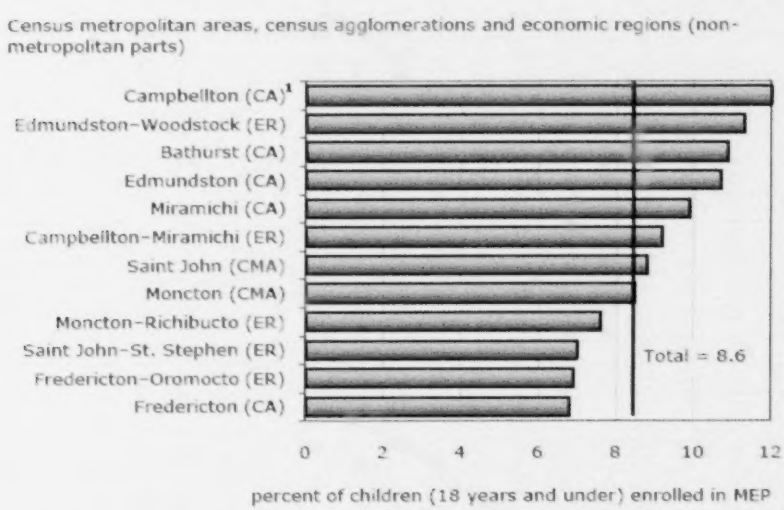
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010; 2006 Census, cartographic boundary file: ger_000b06a_e.exe, gcma_000b06a_e.exe. Arc Info Edition. Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 2011.

Fact sheet: New Brunswick

Beneficiaries

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 12,200 cases enrolled in New Brunswick, where the recipient had a known address in the province.
- The proportion of children 18 years and under enrolled in a MEP in New Brunswick ranged from 12% in Campbellton to 7% in Fredericton (Chart 8).
- In March 2010, 76% of all cases enrolled had received a regular payment. The highest proportion of cases receiving a payment was in Miramichi and Campbellton with 83%. The proportion of recipients receiving payment was higher in Saint John (79%) than Moncton (71%).

Chart 8
Proportion of children enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP), metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, New Brunswick, as of March 31, 2010



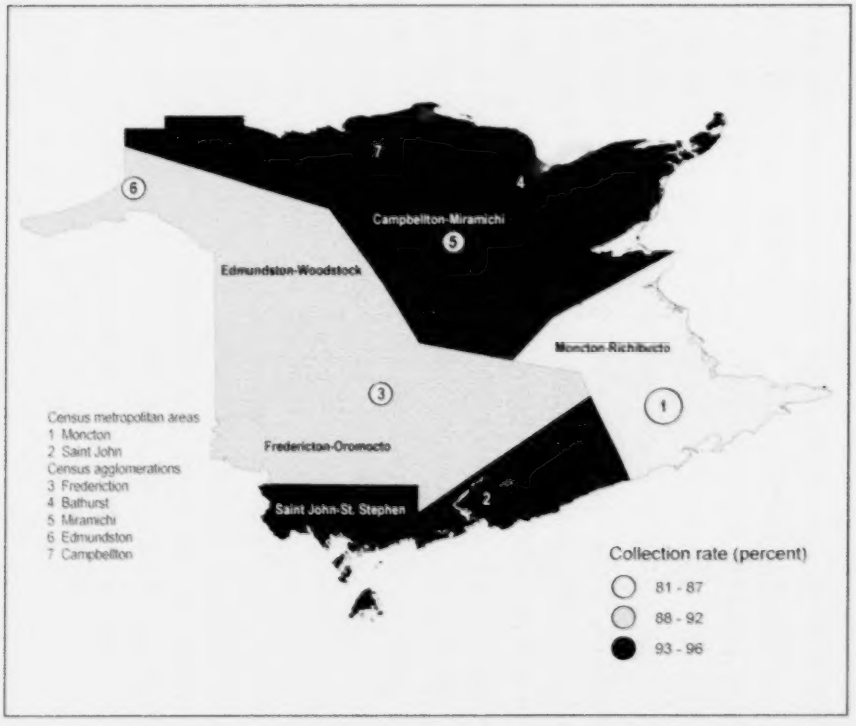
1. New Brunswick part only.
Note: Metropolitan areas consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area (CMA) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Population estimates at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Fact sheet: New Brunswick (continued)

Payors

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 11,420 cases enrolled in New Brunswick, where the payor had a known address in the province.
- Median regular payment due for one child cases varied between areas in March 2010, from $229 in Fredericton-Oromocto economic region (non-metropolitan parts) to $163 in Miramichi.
- The collection rate for all cases was 89% (Map 4). The collection rate was higher in Saint John (93%) than in Moncton (82%). Overall, collection rates were highest in the Campbellton-Miramichi economic region (includes all metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas) at 95%, compared to the rest of the province (88%).

Map 4
New Brunswick: Collection rates, metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas



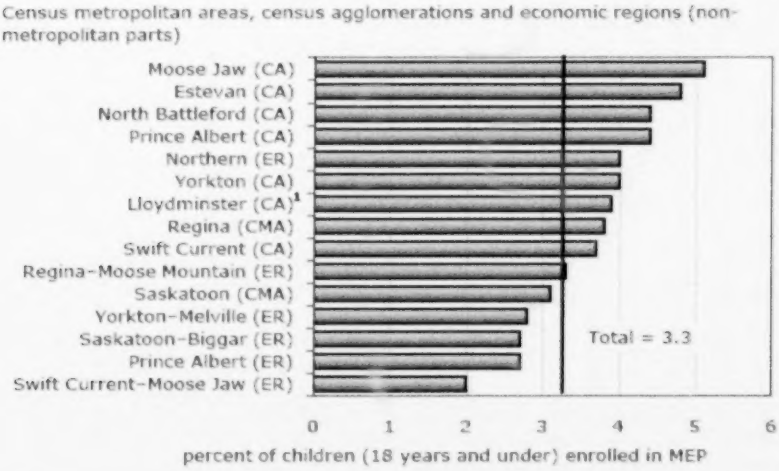
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010; 2006 Census, cartographic boundary file: ger_000b06a_e.exe, gcma_000b06a_e.exe. Arc Info Edition. Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 2011.

Fact sheet: Saskatchewan

Beneficiaries

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 7,065 cases enrolled in Saskatchewan, where the recipient had a known address in the province.
- Moose Jaw had the highest proportion of children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP (5%) (Chart 9). The Swift Current-Moose Jaw economic region (non-metropolitan parts) had the lowest proportion (2%).
- The proportion of cases where the recipient received a payment in March 2010 ranged from 63% in Swift Current to 77% in Yorkton. Both Regina (74%) and Saskatoon (75%) were above the provincial average of 73%.

Chart 9
Proportion of children enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP), metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Saskatchewan, as of March 31, 2010



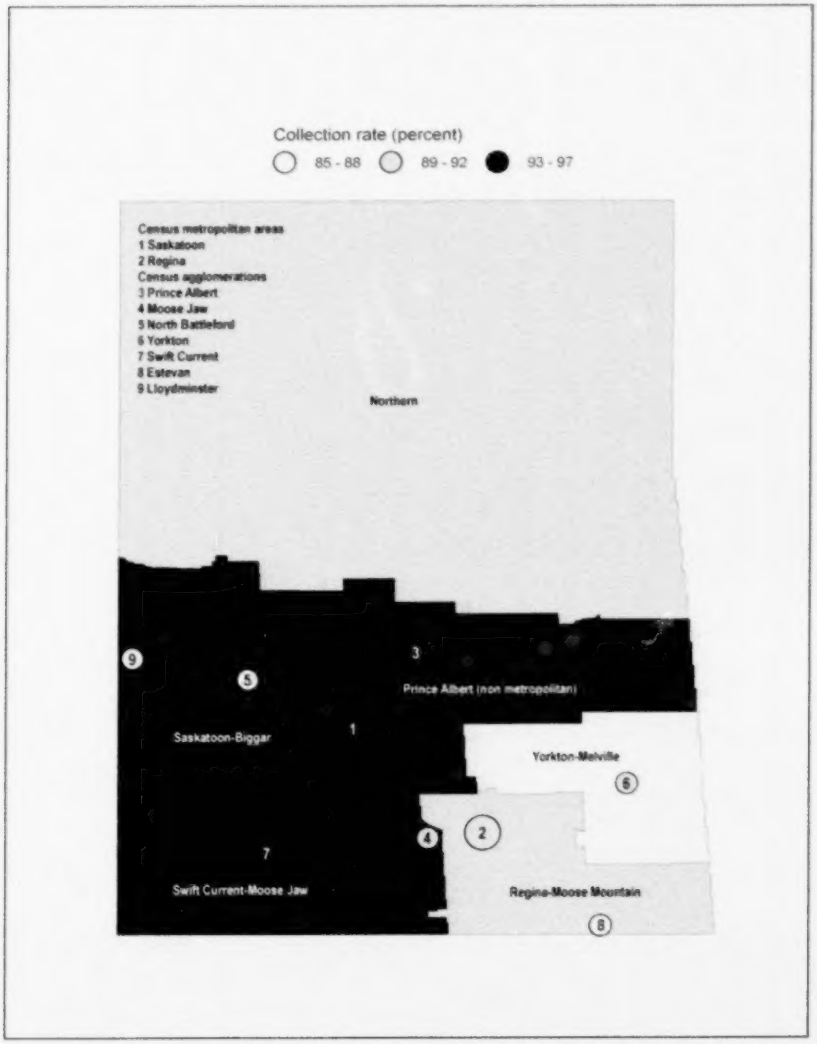
1. Saskatchewan part only.
Note: Metropolitan areas consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area (CMA) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Population estimates at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Fact sheet: Saskatchewan (continued)

Payors

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 6,315 cases enrolled in Saskatchewan, where the payor had a known address in the province.
- Median regular payment due in March 2010 for one child cases was lowest in Prince Albert ($202) and highest in Lloydminster ($337). Median payment due was slightly higher in Saskatoon ($258) than in Regina ($250).
- The collection rate for all cases was 92% in 2009/2010. Collection rates were highest in Prince Albert (97%) (Map 5). Collection rates were nearly the same in Regina (92%) and Saskatoon (94%).
- In 2009/2010, the median amount collected from payors and other sources was $3,361. Estevan had the highest median amount collected ($4,407). Median amount collected was slightly higher in Saskatoon ($3,600) than in Regina ($3,324).

Map 5
Saskatchewan: Collection rates, metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas



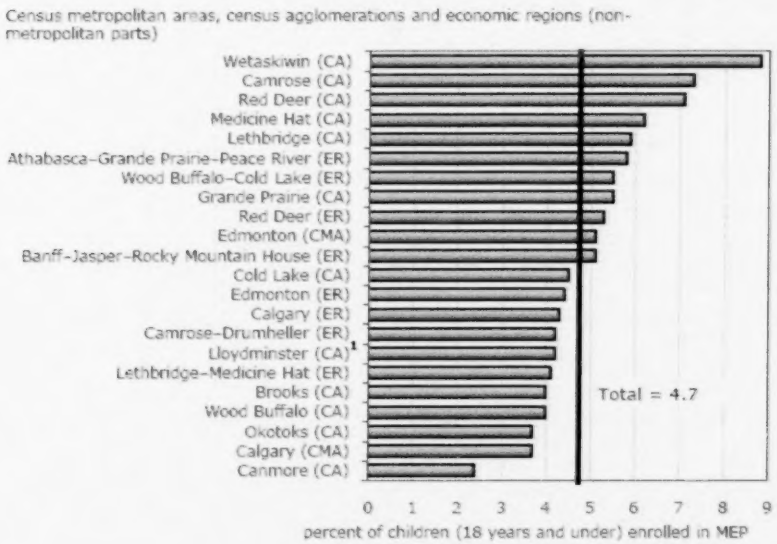
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010; 2006 Census, cartographic boundary file: ger_000b06a_e.exe, gcma_000b06a_e.exe. Arc Info Edition. Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 2011.

Fact sheet: Alberta

Beneficiaries

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 35,805 cases enrolled in Alberta, where the recipient had a known address in the province.
- Wetaskiwin had the highest proportion of children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP (9%) (Chart 10). Canmore had the lowest proportion (2%).
- Overall, the 12 Census agglomerations had slightly more children enrolled (4%) than census metropolitan areas and the non-metropolitan areas (5%).
- The proportion of cases where the recipient received a payment in March 2010 ranged from 64% in the Wood-Buffalo-Cold Lake economic region (non-metropolitan parts) to 78% in Cold Lake. The proportion of recipients receiving payment was slightly higher in Edmonton (72%) than Calgary (68%).

Chart 10
Proportion of children enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP), metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Alberta, as of March 31, 2010



1. Alberta part only.

Note: Metropolitan areas consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area (CMA) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Population estimates at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.

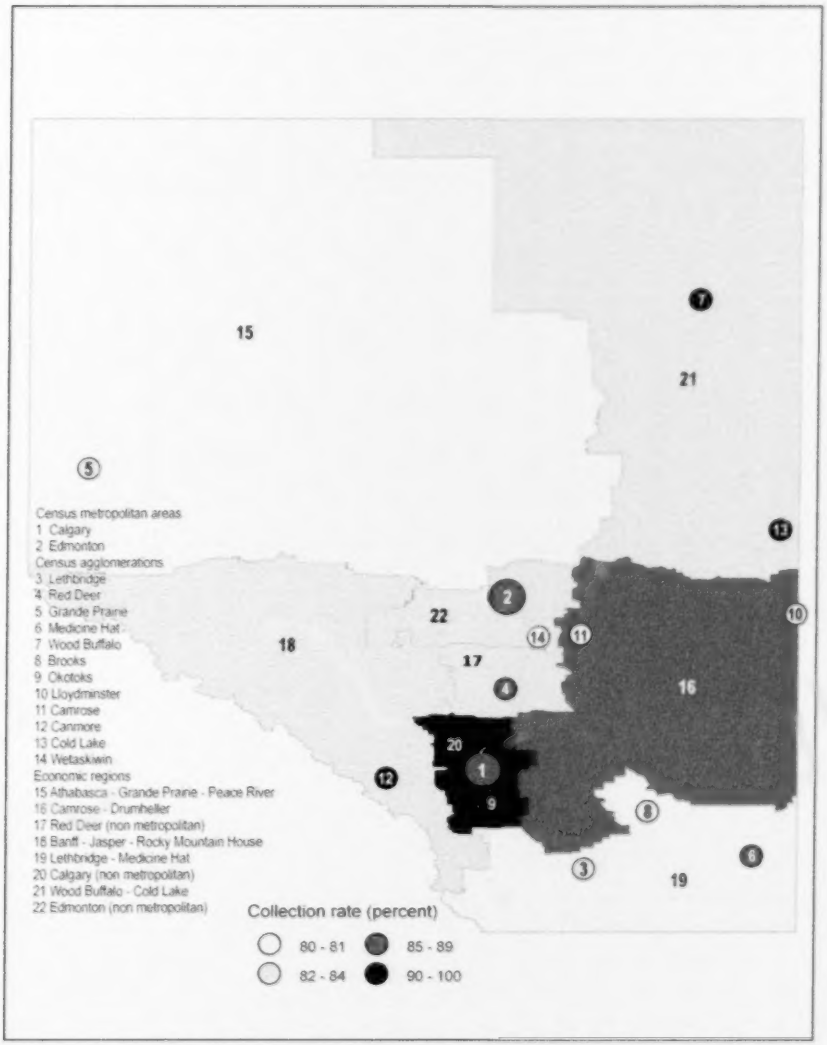
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Fact sheet: Alberta (continued)

Payors

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 35,230 cases enrolled in Alberta, where the payor had a known address in the province.
- Median regular payment due in March 2010 for one child cases was lowest in Lethbridge and Wetaskiwin ($250) and highest in Wood Buffalo ($441). Median payment due was slightly higher in Edmonton ($300) than in Calgary ($288).
- The collection rate for all cases was 85% in 2009/2010. Cold Lake was the area with the highest collection rate at 100% (Map 6). Collection rates were at 85% for both Edmonton and Calgary.
- In 2009/2010, the median amount collected from payors was $3,984. Wood Buffalo had the highest median amount ($6,277). Median amount collected was slightly higher in Edmonton ($4,078) than in Calgary ($3,900).

Map 6
Alberta: Collection rates, metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas



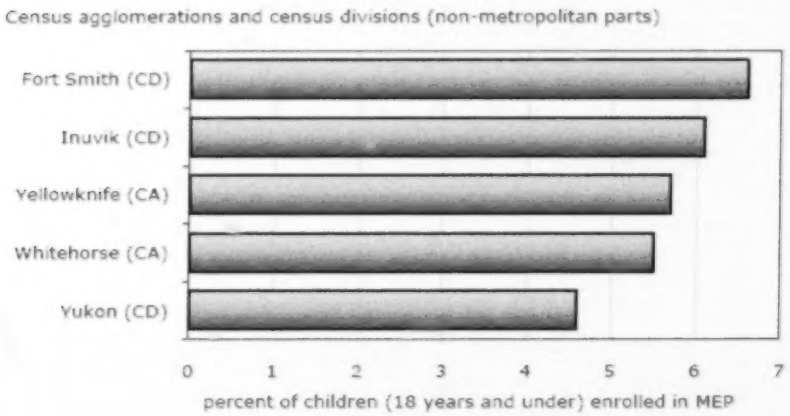
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010; 2006 Census, cartographic boundary file: ger_000b06a_e.exe, gcma_000b06a_e.exe. Arc Info Edition. Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 2011.

Fact sheet: Yukon and the Northwest Territories

Beneficiaries

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 375 cases enrolled in Yukon and 610 cases enrolled in the Northwest Territories, where the recipient had a known address in the territory.
- The Fort Smith region (excluding Yellowknife) had the highest proportion of children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP (7%) (Chart 11). The parts of the Yukon outside of Whitehorse had the lowest (5%).
- A large number of cases were enforced by another jurisdiction, particularly in Whitehorse (43%) and Yellowknife (39%)

Chart 11
Proportion of children enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP), metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as of March 31, 2010



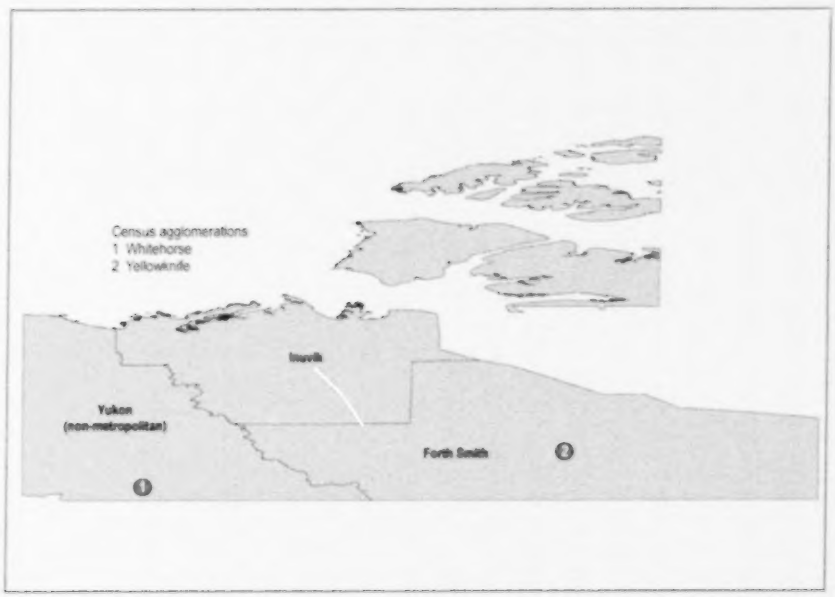
Note: Metropolitan areas consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area (CMA) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For the purpose of this article, all CDs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Population estimates at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Fact sheet: Yukon and the Northwest Territories (continued)

Payors

- As of March 31, 2010, there were 350 cases enrolled in Yukon and 595 cases enrolled in the Northwest Territories, where the payor had a known address in the territory (Map 7).
- Median regular payment due in March 2010 for one child cases was lowest in the Yukon region (excluding Whitehorse) ($265) and highest in the Inuvik region ($418).

Map 7
Yukon and the Northwest Territories: Reference map, metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas



Note: A thematic map for Yukon and the Northwest Territories was not developed due to the small number of areas in each territory.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010; 2006 Census, cartographic boundary file: ger_000b06a_e.exe, gcma_000b06a_e.exe. Arc Info Edition. Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 2011.

Description of Methodology

Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs

The Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs (SMEP) is currently being implemented by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) at Statistics Canada. The SMEP gathers information on maintenance enforcement cases, and on some of the key characteristics associated with those cases. This includes the number of cases enrolled and the age and sex of the recipients and payors of support. In addition, survey data provide information on financial matters, the processing of payments, and the tracing and enforcement actions taken by Maintenance Enforcement Programs (MEPs).

Currently eight provinces and territories report data to the SMEP which cover 18% of the population: (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories). Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia report to the Maintenance Enforcement Survey (MES), which is the older aggregate data survey.

Geocoding

The SMEP collects residential postal codes of the recipient in each case enrolled. Children involved with the case are assumed to reside with the recipient. The Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+), version 5g, was used to convert postal codes for recipients into standard geographic codes for locating recipients by census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations and economic regions (non-metropolitan parts).

A census metropolitan area consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core and must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. When the association between the postal code and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

References

Robinson, Paul. 2009. "Profile of child support beneficiaries." Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Statistics Canada. 2002. "Maintenance Enforcement Programs in Canada: Description of Operations, 1999/2000." Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-552-X.

Notes

1. Excludes a small number of Non-Interjurisdictional Support Order and Interjurisdictional Support Order-out cases where the recipient is known to reside outside the jurisdiction. A Non-ISO is where only one MEP manages the case. ISO-out cases are cases that have been sent to a MEP in another jurisdiction for enforcement.

2. In New Brunswick, the recipient's sex was unknown in more than two-thirds of cases (68%). Of the recipients whose sex was known, 95% were women. In each of the other jurisdictions, the recipient's sex was known in 98% of cases.

3. Alberta is the only jurisdiction where more than 10% of total payments due are other types of payment (event-driven payments, scheduled arrears payments and penalties).

4. In this analysis, the 2005 median total income from the 2006 Census of Population for males, aged 35 to 54, living in the area is used. This particular group was selected as about 75% of all support payors fall within this demographic.

5. A positive correlation was found between the median income of males, aged 35 to 54 and median amount of regular monthly child support due. The weighted correlation coefficient for all areas was significant at the 99.9% level.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Cases of support payment, by recipient and beneficiary, eight jurisdictions, March 31, 2010

	Cases of support payment[1]	The recipient is a women	Type of beneficiary		
			Spouse only	Children only	Children and spouse
Jurisdiction	**number**		**percentage**		
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,423	99	3	95	2
Prince Edward Island	2,239	97	2	94	3
Nova Scotia	15,345	96	5	91	4
New Brunswick	12,338	95	4	94	2
Saskatchewan	7,299	98	2	93	5
Alberta	38,595	96	4	94	3
Yukon	380	95	1	98	1
Northwest Territories	643	95	2	98	0
Total, eight jurisdictions	**83,262**	**97**	**4**	**93**	**3**

1. Excludes a small number of Non-ISO, ISO-out cases where the recipient is known to reside outside the jurisdiction. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.
Note: Percentages exclude unknown values. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 2
Cases of support payment, by number of children, eight jurisdictions, March 31, 2010

	Cases of support payment[1]	Number of beneficiary children		
		One child	Two children	Three children or more
Jurisdiction	**number**		**percentage**	
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,423	72	23	4
Prince Edward Island	2,239	57	30	13
Nova Scotia	15,345	63	29	8
New Brunswick	12,338	64	28	8
Saskatchewan	7,299	56	29	14
Alberta	38,595	65	27	8
Yukon	380	73	22	6
Northwest Territories	643	58	23	19
Total, eight jurisdictions	**83,262**	**64**	**28**	**9**

1. Excludes a small number of Non-ISO, ISO-out cases where the recipient is known to reside outside the jurisdiction. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders..

Note: Percentages exclude unknown values and cases with only a spouse beneficiary. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 3
Beneficiaries of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Newfoundland and Labrador, as of March 31, 2010

Metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas	Population (18 years and under)[1]	Children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP		Cases enrolled	Cases enforced in another jurisdiction	Cases assigned	Cases with recipient receiving payment in March[2]	Cases with arrears[3]
	number	number	percent	number	percent			
Census metropolitan areas[4]	**38,084**	**2,035**	**5.3**	**1,910**	**17**	**9**	**89**	**40**
St. John's	38,084	2,035	5.3	1,910	17	9	89	40
Census agglomerations[4]	**10,448**	**1,035**	**9.9**	**910**	**22**	**14**	**86**	**41**
Corner Brook	5,421	590	10.9	520	23	13	87	43
Grand Falls-Windsor	2,724	275	10.1	250	23	15	82	43
Bay Roberts	2,303	170	7.4	140	18	17	87	34
Economic regions[5], non-metropolitan parts	**52,629**	**3,845**	**7.3**	**3,425**	**22**	**14**	**85**	**44**
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	17,870	1,250	7.0	1,110	23	15	85	43
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	16,831	1,425	8.5	1,285	21	16	85	45
Avalon Peninsula	10,689	620	5.8	535	21	16	83	48
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	7,239	550	7.6	495	22	8	87	37
Total	**101,161**	**6,915**	**6.8**	**6,245**	**21**	**13**	**86**	**42**

MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Population estimates are at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.

2. Percentage based on cases enrolled with a regular payment due in March.

3. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in an earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

4. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.
5. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders..

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 4
Payors of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2009/2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Median total income for males aged 35 to 54[1]	Cases enrolled, March 31	Median regular payment due, one child cases, in March[2]	Cases with full payment collected in March[3]	Cases with no arrears or arrears less than 2 times monthly amount due, March 31[4]	Cases adminstered during fiscal year	Collection rate	Median annual amount collected
	dollar	number	dollar	percent				
Census metropolitan area[5]	**42,002**	**1,580**	**225**	**79**	**80**	.	.	.
St. John's	42,002	1,580	225	79	80	.	.	.
Census agglomerations[5]	**35,306**	**670**	**200**	**78**	**78**	.	.	.
Corner Brook	36,010	370	197	78	78	.	.	.
Grand Falls-Windsor	39,422	185	210	82	81	.	.	.
Bay Roberts	31,689	115	235	75	75	.	.	.
Economic regions, non-metropolitan parts[6]	**29,814**	**2,890**	**201**	**81**	**80**	.	.	.
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	28,259	920	207	79	80	.	.	.
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	32,672	1,140	200	80	80	.	.	.
Avalon Peninsula	29,049	435	208	81	78	.	.	.
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	28,630	395	200	85	82	.	.	.
Total	**33,627**	**5,140**	**208**	**80**	**80**	.	.	.

. not available for any reference period

1. Median income figures are from the 2006 Census of Population, and refer to 2005 calendar year.

2. Includes cases whose only beneficiary is one child and excludes cases with no monthly payments due.

3. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March.

4. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in a earlier month that has not been made up. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the maintenance enforcement program.

5. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

6. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders..

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 5
Beneficiaries of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Prince Edward Island, as of March 31, 2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Population (18 years and under)[1]	Children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP		Cases enrolled	Cases enforced in another jurisdiction	Cases assigned	Cases with recipient receiving payment in March[2]	Cases with arrears[3]
	number	number	percent	number	percent			
Census agglomerations[4]	**17,158**	**1,370**	**8.0**	**1,325**	**7**	**14**	**70**	**65**
Charlottetown	13,622	1,010	7.4	995	7	12	71	63
Summerside	3,536	360	10.2	330	7	19	68	72
Census divisions, non-metropolitan parts[5]	**14,295**	**875**	**6.1**	**820**	**8**	**12**	**69**	**66**
Prince	6,679	440	6.6	255	6	14	71	69
Kings	4,160	270	6.5	165	9	10	67	65
Queens	3,456	165	4.8	400	12	10	64	66
Total	**31,453**	**2,245**	**7.1**	**2,145**	**8**	**13**	**70**	**66**

MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Population estimates are at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.

2. Percentage based on cases enrolled with a regular payment due in March.

3. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in an earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

4. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

5. A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county, les municipalités régionales de comté or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 6
Payors of child or spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Prince Edward Island, 2009/2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Median total income for males aged 35 to 54[1]	Cases enrolled, March 31	Median regular payment due, one child cases, in March[2]	Cases with full payment collected in March[3]	Cases with no arrears or arrears less than 2 times monthly amount due, March 31[4]	Cases administered during fiscal year[5]	Collection rate[6]	Median annual amount collected[7]
	dollar	number	dollar	percent		number	percent	dollar
Census agglomerations[8]	**36,474**	**1,075**	**206**	**55**	**46**	**1,175**	**80**	**2,481**
Charlottetown	37,350	835	206	56	47	900	80	2,416
Summerside	32,538	240	205	54	43	275	80	2,580
Census divisions, non-metropolitan parts[9]	**30,984**	**905**	**219**	**55**	**45**	**960**	**70**	**2,439**
Prince	31,096	435	204	54	45	450	67	2,400
Kings	30,053	290	226	58	49	305	72	2,513
Queens	31,417	180	229	53	39	205	75	2,841
Total	**33,286**	**1,980**	**212**	**55**	**46**	**2,135**	**76**	**2,472**

1. Median income figures are from the 2006 Census of Population, and refer to 2005 calendar year.

2. Includes cases whose only beneficiary is a child and excludes cases with no monthly payments due.

3. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March.

4. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in a earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

5. Cases administered include all cases enrolled for all, or part of, 2009/2010. Location of payors based on the last community or region where the payor was known to reside.

6. Collection rate is the total amount received during the fiscal year (April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010) divided by the total amount due. Some arrears payments received in the fiscal year pay down arrears that accrued before the fiscal year. Occasionally, these payments can be substantial, and because there is no corresponding payment due transaction, may result in a collection rate that is greater than 100 percent.

7. Includes only cases with a regular amount due every month in 2009/2010, with or without payment received in the fiscal year. In most jurisdictions, this is roughly 60% of cases administered.

8. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

9. A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county, les municipalités régionales de comté or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 7
Beneficiaries of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Nova Scotia, as of March 31, 2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Population (18 years and under)[1]	Children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP		Cases enrolled	Cases enforced in another jurisdiction	Cases assigned	Cases with recipient receiving payment in March[2]	Cases with arrears[3]
	number	number	percent	number	percent			
Census metropolitan areas[4]	**79,636**	**5,020**	**6.3**	**4,990**	**14**	**15**	**76**	**59**
Halifax	79,636	5,020	6.3	4,990	14	15	76	59
Census agglomerations[4]	**44,513**	**4,765**	**10.7**	**4,615**	**15**	**20**	**73**	**61**
Cape Breton	21,192	2,185	10.3	2,245	15	22	72	60
Truro	10,045	1,075	10.7	980	14	19	74	60
New Glasgow	7,553	895	11.8	870	16	18	76	63
Kentville	5,723	610	10.7	520	13	15	72	59
Economic regions[5], non-metropolitan parts	**65,052**	**5,725**	**8.8**	**5,355**	**14**	**15**	**73**	**59**
Southern	21,950	2,185	10.0	2,025	11	13	73	58
Annapolis Valley	21,052	1,610	7.6	1,465	15	14	75	57
North Shore	14,828	1,450	9.8	1,400	16	17	71	62
Cape Breton	7,222	480	6.6	465	14	15	74	60
Total	**189,201**	**15,510**	**8.2**	**14,960**	**14**	**16**	**74**	**59**

MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Population estimates are at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.
2. Percentage based on cases enrolled with a regular payment due in March. Nova Scotia allows direct payments in exceptional circumstances to be made and received by their clientele, however, unauthorized direct payments are not encouraged. Since some of these direct payments are not reported until after the survey data are collected, some payors are reported as not having paid, even though they actually have. About 1% of cases each month report a payment, or payments, being made in a previous month.

3. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in a earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

4. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

5. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 8
Payors of support payment enrolled in a MEP, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Nova Scotia, 2009/2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Median total income for males aged 35 to 54[1]	Cases enrolled, March 31	Median regular payment due, one child cases, in March[2]	Cases with full payment collected in March[3]	Cases with no arrears or arrears less than 2 times monthly amount due, March 31[4]	Cases administered during fiscal year[5]	Collection rate[6]	Median annual amount collected[7]
	dollar	number	dollar	percent		number	percent	dollar
Census metropolitan area[8]	**45,972**	**4,650**	**239**	**68**	**62**	**5,685**	**87**	**3,331**
Halifax	45,972	4,650	239	68	62	5,685	87	3,331
Census agglomerations[8]	**34,358**	**3,825**	**200**	**65**	**60**	**4,810**	**86**	**2,704**
Cape Breton	32,085	1,880	200	63	57	2,405	85	2,623
Truro	36,465	865	200	66	61	1,060	87	2,628
New Glasgow	37,983	675	199	68	63	855	85	3,004
Kentville	35,364	405	181	67	65	490	85	2,448
Economic regions, non-metropolitan parts[9]	**35,531**	**4,745**	**200**	**67**	**62**	**5,895**	**87**	**2,880**
Southern	34,549	1,850	200	67	62	2,245	88	2,809
Annapolis Valley	39,191	1,320	200	69	62	1,670	89	3,000
North Shore	34,247	1,175	200	64	64	1,475	85	2,700
Cape Breton	33,526	400	250	67	60	505	87	3,552
Total	**39,200**	**13,220**	**205**	**67**	**62**	**16,390**	**87**	**2,996**

MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Median income figures are from the 2006 Census of Population, and refer to 2005 calendar year.

2. Includes cases whose only beneficiary is a child and excludes cases with no monthly payments due.

3. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March.

4. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in a earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

5. Cases administered include all cases enrolled for all, or part of, 2009/2010. Location of payors based on the last community or region where the payor was known to reside.

6. Collection rate is the total amount received during the fiscal year (April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010) divided by the total amount due. Some arrears payments received in the fiscal year pay down arrears that accrued before the fiscal year. Occasionally, these payments can be substantial, and because there is no corresponding payment due transaction, may result in a collection rate that is greater than 100 percent.

7. Includes only cases with a regular amount due every month in 2009/2010, with or without payment received in the fiscal year. In most jurisdictions, this is roughly 60% of cases administered.

8. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

9. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 9
Beneficiaries of child and spousal support, by metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan regions, New Brunswick, as of March 31, 2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Population (18 years and under)[1]	Children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP		Cases enrolled	Cases enforced in another jurisdiction	Cases assigned	Cases with recipient receiving payment in March[2]	Cases with arrears[3]
	number	number	percent	number	percent			
Census metropolitan areas[4]	**54,314**	**4,700**	**8.7**	**4,430**	**11**	**28**	**75**	**65**
Moncton	26,449	2,235	8.5	2,100	13	29	71	68
Saint John	27,865	2,465	8.8	2,330	9	27	79	62
Census agglomerations[4]	**36,614**	**3,170**	**8.7**	**2,985**	**12**	**31**	**77**	**59**
Fredericton	19,277	1,310	6.8	1,235	11	24	74	66
Bathurst	5,856	640	10.9	615	13	40	80	54
Miramichi	5,073	500	9.9	445	11	36	83	55
Edmundston	3,701	395	10.7	395	11	27	73	62
Campbellton[5]	2,707	325	12.0	295	17	36	81	47
Economic regions[6], non-metropolitan parts	**61,711**	**5,305**	**8.6**	**4,785**	**11**	**30**	**76**	**62**
Campbellton–Miramichi	16,317	1,495	9.2	1,400	9	36	83	50
Moncton–Richibucto	12,536	950	7.6	895	10	34	69	71
Edmundston–Woodstock	13,196	1,490	11.3	1,275	13	25	73	64
Saint John–St. Stephen	10,224	715	7.0	640	13	24	79	64
Fredericton–Oromocto	9,438	655	6.9	575	12	24	74	70
Total	**152,639**	**13,175**	**8.6**	**12,200**	**11**	**29**	**76**	**63**

MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Population estimates are at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.

2. Percentage based on cases enrolled with a regular payment due in March.

3. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in an earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

4. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

5. New Brunswick part only.

6. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 10
Payors of child and spousal support, by metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan regions, New Brunswick, 2009/2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Median total income for males aged 35 to 54[1]	Cases enrolled, March 31	Median regular payment due, one child cases, in March[2]	Cases with full payment collected in March[3]	Cases with no arrears or arrears less than 2 times monthly amount due, March 31[4]	Cases administered during fiscal year[5]	Collection rate[6]	Median annual amount collected[7]
	dollar	number	dollar	percent		number	percent	dollar
Census metropolitan area[8]	**39,999**	**4,100**	**193**	**67**	**55**	**4,755**	**88**	**2,292**
Moncton	38,568	1,925	187	62	50	2,250	82	2,037
Saint John	41,636	2,175	199	71	59	2,505	93	2,450
Census agglomerations[8]	**38,264**	**2,675**	**185**	**69**	**58**	**3,060**	**89**	**2,146**
Fredericton	42,266	1,230	200	64	49	1,405	87	2,215
Bathurst	35,199	515	165	73	66	605	95	2,200
Miramichi	33,154	350	163	73	65	390	92	2,152
Edmundston	35,340	335	200	69	57	385	81	1,583
Campbellton[9]	31,818	245	176	84	82	275	95	2,356
Economic regions, non-metropolitan parts[10]	**31,812**	**4,645**	**196**	**70**	**58**	**5,395**	**91**	**2,208**
Campbellton–Miramichi	28,080	1,365	174	77	70	1,610	96	2,139
Moncton–Richibucto	30,860	900	175	61	46	1,050	84	1,750
Edmundston–Woodstock	33,330	1,115	200	70	57	1,275	90	2,400
Saint John–St. Stephen	35,608	675	200	69	55	770	93	2,517
Fredericton–Oromocto	37,958	590	229	66	53	690	88	2,649
Total	**35,405**	**11,420**	**192**	**69**	**57**	**13,210**	**89**	**2,210**

1. Median income figures are from the 2006 Census of Population, and refer to 2005 calendar year.

2. Includes cases whose only beneficiary is a child and excludes cases with no monthly payments due.

3. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March.

4. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in a earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

5. Cases administered include all cases enrolled for all, or part of, 2009/2010. Location of payors based on the last community or region where the payor was known to reside.

6. Collection rate is the total amount received during the fiscal year (April 1 2009 to March 31 2010) divided by the total amount due. Some arrears payments received in the fiscal year pay down arrears that accrued before the fiscal year. Occasionally, these payments can be substantial, and because there is no corresponding payment due transaction, may result in a collection rate that is greater than 100 percent.

7. Includes only cases with a regular amount due every month in 2009/2010, with or without payment received in the fiscal year. In most jurisdictions, this is roughly 60% of cases administered.

8. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

9. New Brunswick part only.

10. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 11
Beneficiaries of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Saskatchewan, as of March 31, 2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Population (18 years and under)[1]	Children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP		Cases enrolled	Cases enforced in another jurisdiction	Cases assigned	Cases with recipient receiving payment in March [2]	Cases with arrears[3]
	number	number	percent	number	percent			
Census metropolitan areas[4]	**107,557**	**3,655**	**3.4**	**3,150**	**21**	**5**	**74**	**61**
Saskatoon	59,652	1,845	3.1	1,585	23	4	75	59
Regina	47,905	1,810	3.8	1,565	19	7	74	62
Census agglomerations[4]	**38,928**	**1,715**	**4.4**	**1,460**	**23**	**4**	**71**	**64**
Prince Albert	12,013	525	4.4	445	15	6	74	66
Moose Jaw	7,893	405	5.1	365	23	2	74	57
North Battleford	5,036	220	4.4	185	23	9	68	74
Yorkton	4,041	160	4.0	130	27	0	77	59
Swift Current	3,758	140	3.7	120	33	0	63	61
Estevan	2,838	135	4.8	110	21	5	68	64
Lloydminster[5]	3,349	130	3.9	105	45	0	64	71
Economic regions[6], non-metropolitan parts	**108,647**	**3,175**	**2.9**	**2,455**	**22**	**3**	**72**	**66**
Prince Albert	37,005	1,010	2.7	775	21	2	70	69
Yorkton–Melville	15,511	430	2.8	315	27	2	75	59
Regina–Moose Mountain	16,497	545	3.3	415	26	1	76	63
Saskatoon–Biggar	13,150	350	2.7	280	29	2	74	63
Swift Current–Moose Jaw	11,386	230	2.0	200	33	1	73	59
Northern	15,098	610	4.0	470	6	7	67	74
Total	**255,132**	**8,545**	**3.3**	**7,065**	**22**	**4**	**73**	**63**

MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Population estimates are at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.

2. Percentage based on cases enrolled with a regular payment due in March.

3. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in an earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

4. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

5. Saskatchewan part only.

6. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 12
Payors of child and spousal support enrolled in MEP, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Saskatchewan, 2009/2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Median total income for males aged 35 to 54[1]	Cases enrolled, March 31	Median regular payment due, one child cases, in March[2]	Cases with full payment collected in March[3]	Cases with no arrears or arrears less than 2 times monthly amount due, March 31[4]	Cases administered during fiscal year[5]	Collection rate[6]	Median annual amount collected[7]
	dollar	number	dollar	percent		number	percent	dollar
Census metropolitan area[8]	**47,579**	**2,695**	**254**	**69**	**56**	**3,325**	**93**	**3,467**
Saskatoon	46,619	1,315	258	69	56	1,650	94	3,600
Regina	48,600	1,380	250	68	57	1,675	92	3,324
Census agglomerations[8]	**44,826**	**1,115**	**244**	**67**	**53**	**1,390**	**91**	**3,080**
Prince Albert	43,200	355	202	67	53	415	97	2,938
Moose Jaw	44,469	270	250	69	60	350	90	2,967
North Battleford	37,563	125	225	64	42	165	85	2,870
Yorkton	37,162	95	225	63	49	130	89	2,540
Swift Current	46,000	80	250	72	58	110	93	3,420
Estevan	67,037	85	284	72	58	95	88	4,407
Lloydminster[9]	54,000	105	337	65	46	125	85	4,044
Economic regions, non-metropolitan parts[10]	**32,985**	**2,505**	**253**	**63**	**51**	**2,925**	**91**	**3,383**
Prince Albert	32,919	765	253	64	48	890	94	3,276
Yorkton–Melville	32,651	345	232	62	49	400	87	3,000
Regina–Moose Mountain	36,837	420	300	67	57	500	92	3,910
Saskatoon–Biggar	35,456	310	278	67	56	350	94	3,900
Swift Current–Moose Jaw	31,137	185	248	69	54	220	97	3,600
Northern	23,681	480	250	56	45	565	89	3,007
Total	**41,491**	**6,315**	**250**	**66**	**54**	**7,640**	**92**	**3,361**

MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Median income figures are from the 2006 Census of Population, and refer to 2005 calendar year.

2. Includes cases whose only beneficiary is a child and excludes cases with no monthly payments due.

3. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March.

4. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in a earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

5. Cases administered include all cases enrolled for all, or part of, 2009/2010. Location of payors based on the last community or region where the payor was known to reside.

6. Collection rate is the total amount received during the fiscal year (April 1 2009 to March 31 2010) divided by the total amount due. Some arrears payments received in the fiscal year pay down arrears that accrued before the fiscal year. Occasionally, these payments can be substantial, and because there is no corresponding payment due transaction, may result in a collection rate that is greater than 100 percent.

7. Includes only cases with a regular amount due every month in 2009/2010, with or without payment received in the fiscal year. In most jurisdictions, this is roughly 60% of cases administered.

8. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

9. Saskatchewan part only.

10. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 13
Beneficiaries of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Alberta, as of March 31, 2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Population (18 years and under)[1]	Children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP		Cases enrolled	Cases enforced in another jurisdiction	Cases assigned	Cases with recipient receiving payment in March[2]	Cases with arrears[3]
	number	number	percent	number	percent			
Census metropolitan areas[4]	**533,018**	**23,360**	**4.4**	**21,105**	**11**	**9**	**70**	**67**
Calgary	276,477	10,225	3.7	9,180	12	10	68	69
Edmonton	256,541	13,135	5.1	11,925	10	8	72	66
Census agglomerations[4]	**129,140**	**7,220**	**5.6**	**6,180**	**11**	**6**	**72**	**66**
Lethbridge	24,847	1,475	5.9	1,235	7	11	72	65
Red Deer	20,664	1,465	7.1	1,250	10	8	68	68
Grande Prairie	21,038	1,155	5.5	945	14	5	74	68
Medicine Hat	17,602	1,095	6.2	965	12	4	75	64
Wood Buffalo	14,744	595	4.0	520	14	3	70	68
Brooks	6,712	270	4.0	230	13	6	69	71
Okotoks	6,041	225	3.7	195	15	1	73	69
Lloydminster[5]	4,575	190	4.2	160	22	3	66	67
Camrose	3,622	265	7.3	270	10	7	72	62
Canmore	2,681	65	2.4	60	15	7	77	69
Cold Lake	3,682	165	4.5	130	14	2	78	63
Wetaskiwin	2,932	255	8.7	220	6	12	72	64
Economic regions[6], non-metropolitan parts	**205,673**	**10,155**	**4.9**	**8,520**	**10**	**5**	**70**	**68**
Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River	53,015	3,065	5.8	2,510	7	7	66	71
Camrose–Drumheller	42,336	1,770	4.2	1,565	13	4	75	66
Red Deer	27,186	1,435	5.3	1,155	9	4	71	64
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House	18,342	940	5.1	820	10	4	73	66
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat	22,151	905	4.1	725	7	9	71	67
Calgary	17,037	735	4.3	660	13	5	68	67
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake	16,404	900	5.5	725	7	4	64	71
Edmonton	9,202	405	4.4	360	12	3	74	67
Total	**867,831**	**40,735**	**4.7**	**35,805**	**11**	**8**	**70**	**67**

MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Population estimates are at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.

2. Percentage based on cases enrolled with a regular payment due in March.

3. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in an earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

4. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

5. Alberta part only.

6. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 14
Payors of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Alberta, 2009/2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Median total income for males aged 35 to 54[1]	Cases enrolled, March 31	Median regular payment due, one child cases, in March[2]	Cases with full payment collected in March[3]	Cases with no arrears or arrears less than 2 times monthly amount due, March 31[4]	Cases administered during fiscal year[5]	Collection rate[6]	Median annual amount collected[7]
	dollar	number	dollar	percent		number	percent	dollar
Census metropolitan area[8]	**53,885**	**20,365**	**296**	**67**	**53**	**24,515**	**85**	**3,993**
Calgary	54,000	9,100	288	66	51	11,020	85	3,900
Edmonton	53,722	11,265	300	69	54	13,495	85	4,078
Census agglomerations[8]	**58,459**	**5,895**	**300**	**68**	**54**	**7,155**	**85**	**4,200**
Lethbridge	46,228	1,045	250	67	54	1,215	82	3,360
Red Deer	55,023	1,095	300	63	49	1,310	85	3,746
Grande Prairie	64,250	1,020	347	67	53	1,285	83	4,795
Medicine Hat	51,984	820	300	71	57	965	85	4,140
Wood Buffalo	100,541	795	441	71	58	995	91	6,277
Brooks	48,788	295	302	67	51	360	81	3,501
Okotoks	66,084	135	329	72	57	170	90	5,288
Lloydminster[9]	68,400	145	300	67	56	175	82	4,002
Camrose	50,250	185	300	67	45	220	81	3,916
Canmore	48,760	75	288	78	63	95	90	4,200
Cold Lake	61,358	115	325	79	62	150	100	5,160
Wetaskiwin	43,474	170	250	67	50	215	81	3,043

Table 14 (continued)
Payors of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Alberta, 2009/2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Median total income for males aged 35 to 54[1]	Cases enrolled, March 31	Median regular payment due, one child cases, in March[2]	Cases with full payment collected in March[3]	Cases with no arrears or arrears less than 2 times monthly amount due, March 31[4]	Cases administered during fiscal year[5]	Collection rate[6]	Median annual amount collected[7]
	dollar	number	dollar	percent		number	percent	dollar
Economic regions, non-metropolitan parts[10]	**48,816**	**8,970**	**300**	**64**	**50**	**10,485**	**83**	**3,842**
Athabasca–Grande Prairi–Peace River	49,504	2,595	300	60	47	3,045	80	3,682
Camrose–Drumheller	45,632	1,570	300	69	57	1,850	85	4,079
Red Deer	52,231	1,200	306	67	52	1,410	82	3,994
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House	68,400	930	310	64	51	1,105	83	4,154
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat	40,120	740	251	61	50	845	81	3,431
Calgary	53,237	655	300	71	56	775	95	4,084
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake	46,516	865	273	56	44	975	83	3,480
Edmonton	54,553	415	335	64	48	480	83	3,960
Total	**53,436**	**35,230**	**300**	**66**	**52**	**42,155**	**85**	**3,984**

1. Median income figures are from the 2006 Census of Population, and refer to 2005 calendar year.

2. Includes cases whose only beneficiary is one child and excludes cases with no monthly payments due.
3. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March.

4. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in a earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

5. Cases administered include all cases enrolled for all, or part of, 2009/2010. Location of payors based on the last community or region where the payor was known to reside.
6. Collection rate is the total amount received during the fiscal year (April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010) divided by the total amount due. Some arrears payments received in the fiscal year pay down arrears that accrued before the fiscal year. Occasionally, these payments can be substantial, and because there is no corresponding payment due transaction, may result in a collection rate that is greater than 100 percent.

7. Includes only cases with a regular amount due every month in 2009/2010, with or without payment received in the fiscal year. In most jurisdictions, this is roughly 60% of cases administered.

8. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

9. Alberta part only.
10. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions created as a standard geographical unit for analysis of regional economic activity. For the purpose of this article, all ERs cover only areas outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 15
Beneficiaries of child and spousal support, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as of March 31, 2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Population (18 years and under)[1]	Children (18 years and under) enrolled in MEP		Cases enrolled	Cases enforced in another jurisdiction	Cases assigned	Cases with recipient receiving payment in March[2]	Cases with arrears[3]
	number	number	percent	number		percent		
Yukon	**7,660**	**405**	**5.3**	**375**	**40**	...	**74**	**65**
Whitehorse census agglomeration[4]	5,915	325	5.5	300	43	...	74	66
Yukon census division[5] (non-metropolitan parts)	1,745	80	4.6	75	31	...	74	64
Northwest Territories	**12,444**	**760**	**6.1**	**610**	**27**	...	**63**	**81**
Yellowknife census agglomeration[4]	5,132	290	5.7	240	39	...	66	80
Fort Smith census division[5] (non-metropolitan parts)	4,298	285	6.6	235	25	...	63	78
Inuvik census division	3,014	185	6.1	135	11	...	58	87

... not applicable
MEP: Maintenance Enforcement Program

1. Population estimates are at July 1st 2009. Estimates are preliminary postcensal for 2009. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, population estimates produced by author.
2. Percentage based on cases enrolled with a regular payment due in March.
3. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in an earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.
4. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.
5. A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county, les municipalités régionales de comté or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.

Table 16
Payors of child and support payment, by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 2009/2010

Metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas	Median total income for males aged 35 to 54[1]	Cases enrolled, March 31	Median regular payment due, one child cases, in March[2]	Cases with full payment collected in March[3]	Cases with no arrears or arrears less than 2 times monthly amount due, March 31[4]	Cases administered during fiscal year[5]	Collection rate[6]	Median annual amount collected[7]
	dollar	number	dollar	percent		number	percent	dollar
Yukon	**45,000**	**350**	**300**	**66**	**58**	**440**	**102**	**3,375**
Whitehorse census agglomeration[8]	49,000	230	314	70	65	295	101	3,720
Yukon census division[9] (non-metropolitan parts)	36,280	120	265	59	46	145	104	2,754
Northwest Territories	**60,000**	**595**	**393**	**52**	**33**	**680**	**85**	**3,992**
Yellowknife census agglomeration[8]	73,637	180	373	61	40	215	89	3,996
Fort Smith census division[9] (non-metropolitan parts)	50,000	250	377	50	32	285	87	4,245
Inuvik census division	44,000	165	418	46	25	180	79	3,600

1. Median income figures are from the 2006 Census of Population, and refer to 2005 calendar year.

2. Includes cases whose only beneficiary is one child and excludes cases with no monthly payments due.

3. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March.

4. Percentage based on cases with a regular payment due in March. A case can have arrears from a missed payment either in March or in a earlier month. Many cases also enrol with existing arrears accumulated before enrolment in the MEP.

5. Cases administered include all cases enrolled for all, or part of, 2009/2010. Location of payors based on the last community or region where the payor was known to reside.

6. Collection rate is the total amount received during the fiscal year (April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010) divided by the total amount due. Some arrears payments received in the fiscal year pay down arrears that accrued before the fiscal year. Occasionally, these payments can be substantial, and because there is no corresponding payment due transaction, may result in a collection rate that is greater than 100 percent.

7. Includes only cases with a regular amount due every month in 2009/2010, with or without payment received in the fiscal year. In most jurisdictions, this is roughly 60% of cases administered.

8. An area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

9. A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county, les municipalités régionales de comté or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories.

Note: Excludes Non-ISO and ISO-out cases where the location of the recipient is unknown or the recipient resides outside of the province/territory. ISO: Interjurisdictional Support Orders.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs, 2009/2010.